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NO. 24.

THEY BORROW, BUT NEVER RETURN.

Oh, the ills of this life are many,
And the heart breakings not a few.
Pure sympathy comes not from any,
It matters not much what you do,
I can sometimes trust my umbrella,
Nor over its lingering years,
But the books I lend to a fellow,
They never, no, never return.
The harvest may wait for the reaper,
The tailor may sleep on your clothes,
But the earth is plagued with book keepers,
And no one a cure for it knows.
The sunshine that goes from the meadows,
Comes back when the frost shall adjourn,
And the leaves play again with their shadows,
But my books will never return.
I once had the wisdom of age
Shut up in my glass case for use,
Now this goes, by invisible stages,
From Murray to old Mother Goose.
My Euclid, I still can remember,
Like the odor from some ancient urn
Went out, to come back in December,
That December will not return.
Lend your friend, your dog, your cat,
Your horse, your sheep, your pig, your sister,
But a book goes down the long list,
And ten to one never comes out.
Do I know whom I made the loan to?
No, but my brain I need not burn,
What matters it where they have gone to?
I know they will never return.
—Union and Advertiser

The Sea Horse.

The sea horse is so called because he has the least resemblance to a horse, and because he is never seen in the sea. The name was given him by some smart Aleck who felt awfully funny that day. Some years later another smart Aleck changed the name to sea cow, but that doesn't hit any closer. They are found in rivers and lagoons instead of the sea, and they resemble cows as much as a stuffed woodchuck does a live lion. The principal occupation of a sea horse-cow, as we are obliged to call him, is promading round on the muddy bottoms of muddy rivers, satisfying his hunger on the best land affords, and making the neighborhood highly uncomfortable for African gentlemen out fishing in their canoes. He has no ambition beyond that, and if undisturbed would let the world wag along and mind his own business. Naturalists claim that he is very docile and affectionate when in captivity, and the day may come when he will replace the poodle dog as a pet. His span of life is supposed to be sixty years, but that doubtless depends a great deal on the care he takes of himself. If the newly discovered elixir of life works as is hoped for, the sea horse-cow's days may be extended over a hundred years. —Detroit Free Press

There's No Substitute for Leather.

Leather is a unique material. There is no substance in any way analogous to it. Flexibility in durability are opposite qualities that no other product possesses in such a marked degree. In the tanned skin the gelatin and tannin, the animal and the vegetable kingdom, are combined in an indissoluble union which will withstand the continuous frictional wear which shoes, harness, belting, etc., are subjected to better than anything else. It is the one commodity for which there is absolutely no substitute. Cotton, wool, linen and silk are to some extent interchangeable; wood, iron and stone are frequently used in lieu of each other, but, notwithstanding the scientific research and discovery of the present age, nothing has been invented to supersede or obviate the necessity for leather. With the single exception of breadstuffs, none of the great staples of commerce has such a numerous constituency. Every inhabitant of the country, without regard to age, sex or color or condition in life, is to a greater or less degree a consumer of it.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Imitations of Old Bronze.

An excellent imitation of old bronze has been introduced in some of the art products of that character. It is well known that the repeated applications to copper or brass of alternate washes of dilute acetic acid and exposure to the fumes of ammonia result in a very antique green bronze; but a more rapid method of producing this beautiful appearance has long been a desideratum. It is now found that this may be accomplished by immersing the articles in a solution of one part perchloride of iron in two parts of water, the tone acquiring darkness with length of immersion, or the materials may be boiled in a strong solution of nitrate of copper. It is also found practicable to insure the desired effect by immersing the articles in a solution of two ounces of nitrate of iron and the same quantity of hyposulphite of soda in half a pint of water, drying and burnishing completing the process. —New York Telegram.

Florida Sponges.

The finest and best sponges in the world are now obtained along the Florida Keys. Native Floridians do the principal gathering. There are some Bahama Islanders also. The sponge fishers are called conks. They do not dive, but tear up the sponges with three tined forks on long poles. A Greek came down from New York a year or so ago and tried gathering them by diving, using a regular diver's suit, but he made a failure of it. The sponges grow rapidly. A bed which has been fished clean will be covered with a new growth in six months. The product amounts to nearly half a million dollars annually. —True Flag.

Odoriferous Flowers of Europe.

Of the 4,200 kinds of flowers which grow in Europe only 420, or 10 per cent., are odoriferous. The commonest flowers are the white ones, of which there are 1,194 kinds. Less than one-fifth of these are fragrant. Of the 931 kinds of yellow flowers 77 are odoriferous; of the 823 red kinds, 84; of the 594 blue kinds, 31; of the 808 violet blue kinds, 13. Of the 240 kinds with combined colors, 23 are fragrant. —New York Telegram.

A Dreadful Sight.

Jack (bursting in suddenly)—Oh, girls, I have seen such a dreadful sight down the canal. Poor, sweet Lily Jones is hanging on a limb.
Onnes—Good gracious! How horrible! Run for a policeman.
Jack—Calm yourselves, she still lives. She hanging on—a limb of the law.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

WORKING DOGS IN BELGIUM.

Forced to Do Much Labor and Then Almost Starved to Death.

Now it must not be thought that dogs in carts are only to be seen now and then in Belgium. Quite the reverse, for the dog seems, especially in Brussels, to be the chief beast of burden. Here I must state I think the loads put after the poor brutes are at times out of all reason too heavy. Brussels is in places deucedly hilly and steep, and to put 400, 500 or 800 pounds after a dog is too much of a good thing. Again, the dogs are not overfed. The Flemish farmers are as a rule very close liver. Most of them drink their coffee without milk, so as to be able to convert the latter, which, of course, they produce, into King Leopold's coin. Now these farmers live on next to nothing, so we can imagine that the dogs do not come in for much grub of any strengthening nature. I believe their food consists of buttermilk and potato parings all boiled up together, and often not. They feed their dogs like store pigs, and it is no wonder the poor animal's loins are thin and their ribs bones are very prominent. Still they toil on, willing creatures to a degree.

It is a wonder to me how their legs stand the work so well. All are sound, or perhaps I had better write comparatively sound. Their bone is great for their bodies, and the feet seem to stand the strain well. These dogs really take the place of asses in Belgium, where few of the latter are seen. A good working dog fetches \$85 or \$40, and considering the amount of work he gets through he is not a dear dog at that sum. I saw several on sale in the Brussels market on Sunday morning last.

The working dog is generally of a sturdy build. If an American or Englishman were asked how the dogs were bred, his reply would be: "Probably between a mastiff and a smooth sheep dog," and as there seems to be no distinct breed of these dogs, the foregoing might be generally accepted as a definition of the appearance of the breed. All bakers use dogs for their carts. There are, however, no shafts to these concerns, but the dog works underneath. There is a crossbar placed just under the handles of the cart and by means of a bent axle tree the dog can work under the cart and between the wheels. It will be seen he is closer to his work than the dogs in the usual fashion to be seen in milk and vegetable carts. The attendant simply steers the cart with the handles, excepting where the hill is steep, and then he baulanger lends but little help to the panting dog.

Edward Irving's Vagaries.

A statement, made on the authority of the late Archdeacon Philpot, that on one occasion Edward Irving attempted by prayer to bring his dead child to life, has been stigmatized by the Irvingites as an attempt to cast a slur on the character of a great and good man. But the circumstances of the case are as follows: In a letter to last week's Record, in conclusion, some sixty years ago Mr. Rate was acquainted with two brothers of the name of Douglas, book sellers, and predecessors of the present firm of Burns & Oates. "Of the two brothers, the younger was a follower of Irving. He died of consumption, but was fully convinced, almost till the very hour of his decease, that he should live to see the Lord's personal advent. After his death Mr. Irving and some of his prophets came to the house and attempted to raise him from the dead. This was told me at the time by the elder brother. He said to me that he felt deeply pained at the conduct of Mr. Irving and his friends; for they laid to his charge the failure of their attempt to raise his brother from the dead. The case, they said, was his (the elder Douglas's) want of faith." —St. James' Gazette.

By the Forelock.

In listening to observations of a certain sort, one finds it difficult to class the person making them. Does he indulge in the subtlest sort of humor or is he too liberal minded to notice the real drift of his remarks?

It was near the end of the winter term, and a teachers' meeting had been called to discuss the timely subject of written examinations.

"I propose having one examination in the forenoon, and one in the afternoon, every day," said the principal.

"That does very well in fair weather," answered one of the teachers, "but on a cloudy day I object to an examination in the afternoon."

"So do I," added another. "The children can't see to write without an effort, and they get tired and nervous."

"Very well, then," said the principal, "in case of a cloudy afternoon, have that examination the day before!" —Youth's Companion.

Luxury of Modern Travel.

The Pennsylvania railroad has a new dining car that cost them \$65,000. "Them" is not good grammar. Why not? "Because it refers to Pennsylvania railroad, which is a singular noun." Sit down; there's nothing singular about the Pennsylvania railroad, but that "them" doesn't refer to the railroad anyhow; it refers to the passengers. Back to thy coil, escaped one; you didn't think a railroad company paid for its own equipment, did you? Here, put him in the incurable ward.—Barbette in Brooklyn Eagle.

THE FOX AND THE RABBIT.

"I swear," said a Fox to a Rabbit one day—"It is a story they often relate in the south—'You shall be, Mr. Rabbit, ere sunset my prey!'—And he threatened him fiercely with wide open mouth."

The Rabbit set off at the top of his speed, resolving by flight to get out of the scrape. But, holly pursued, soon discovered the need of adopting a trick to effect his escape.

So he ran to a well curb which chanced to be at hand.

A windmill that two specious buckets possessed, and leaping in one—both were empty and dry—Very quick at the bottom found safety and rest.

As one of the buckets thus suddenly fell, The other and lighter rose equally fast; And when 'Myriad' arrived at the top of the well He thought to himself, "I have got you at last!"

"My friend, why didn't you take them both with you?"

Said the Fox, as he bowed to the one that now swung So high and lurching: "This nonsense you'll find; And into the bucket cradling the springing."

You see his mistake; for his heavier weight To the surface the bucket speedily drew, Who said, while ascending, "Life's changes are great; Now up and now down! Mr. Reynard, adieu!"

Then off hopped the Rabbit, and lived, I suppose, Endured by his friends, to a happy old age; While the Fox, when the day came at last to a close, Was caught by a Farmer and put in a cage.

Now all of this proves what has often been said Of the slips that occur 'twixt the lip and the cup; So if up do not loose, there are hazards ahead; If down, don't lose courage, you soon may be freed.

—Philip Burroughs Strong in Wide Awake

Strawberries on Toast.

An ex-officer of the British army, who has spent many years in India and Africa, came to New York and is striving hard to learn how people in this city eat. He finds a great deal to amuse him in the way food is served in the restaurants, and his friends usually enjoy a hearty laugh when he takes dinner with them, as he seldom fails to see something about which to make some quaint remark in expressing his astonishment. A few days ago this loyal Briton was, as usual, eating dinner, enlarging upon the superiority of things English as compared with what he had seen here, when the more substantial viands having been consumed, one of the party ordered strawberry shortcake for dessert. The waiter filled the order about as promptly as is usual in down town restaurants, and the captain viewed the dish with surprise.

He seemed unable to comprehend it at first, but before the delicacy had been eaten he seemed to have solved the problem. Then he surprised those around him by exclaiming: "By Jove! that must be nice! Strawberries on toast is a queer dish, though." —New York Tribune.

Gloves of Human Skin.

"Gloves which are sold as kid are often made of human skin," said Dr. Mark L. Nardyz, the Greek physician, yesterday. "The skin on the breast," continued the physician, "is soft and pliable, and may be used in the making of gloves. When people buy gloves they never stop to question about the material of which they are made. The shopkeeper himself may be in ignorance, and the purchaser has no means of ascertaining whether the material is human skin or not. The fact is, the tanning of human skin is extensively carried on in France and Switzerland. The product is manufactured into gloves, and these are imported into this country. Thus, you see, a person may be wearing part of a distant relative's body and not know it."

Then the doctor drew from a drawer a brand new pair of black gloves. "There," he said, "is a fine article made from the skin of a child. As the hide of a kid compares with that of a goat, so, of course, does the skin of a child compare with that of an adult, and it is much sought in France for glove purposes." —Philadelphia Record.

Civil Lists.

The civil list of the United Kingdom amounts to \$285,000, the revenue of the duchy of Lancaster amounts approximately to \$260,000, making a total of \$545,000. To this sum may be added the income of the Prince of Wales—annuity \$40,000 and \$80,000 from the duchy of Cornwall—and annuities to the other members of the royal family making a grand total of \$685,000. In Austria the civil list is \$750,000, and the emperor has a private fortune which probably brings him as much. In Germany the emperor as king of Prussia has a civil list of \$670,000, and besides has large domains, the revenues of which enable him to provide for all the princes and princesses of his house. The crown prince is entitled to \$300,000 per annum from the country. In Italy the civil list of the king is over \$600,000. The revenue of the czar is probably as great as those of the other sovereigns combined. —London Standard.

"Black Heads."

A correspondent much troubled with "black heads" asks for a lotion. They should be pressed out either with the thumb nails or a watch key. The operation is likely to cause some congestion of the skin, hence the face should be bathed with water as hot as can be borne. As a rule, those who have "black heads" are sparing of the use of soap, which ought to be used quite freely by them. Ladies who object to it might use, instead, borax water, or water to which bran is added. Twice daily the following lotion may be applied: Ether, one ounce; carbonate of ammonia, one drachm; boric acid, one scruple; water sufficient to make two ounces. This should be applied after the "black heads" have been pressed out and the face has been bathed in hot water. —Boston Herald.

Two Sides of the Case.

"That's a queer headline in the paper," said Mrs. Schoppenstedt, "Lost, a Fortune and a Wife. I wonder which he missed the most."

"The fortune, probably," said Mr. Schoppenstedt, heartlessly. "If he had the wife it would be hard for him to get another fortune, but if he had a fortune, he could easily get another wife." —Somerville Journal.

CHINESE AND THEIR WAYS.

They Know Better Than Any Other People What Economy Means.

The Chinese are pre-eminently economical, whether it be in limiting the number of wants, in preventing waste, or in adjusting forces in such a manner as to make a little represent a great deal. The universal diet consists of rice, beans, millet, garden vegetables, and fish, with a little meat on high festivals. Wholesome food in abundance may be supplied at less than a penny a day for each adult, and even in famine times thousands of persons have been kept alive for months on about a halfpenny a day each. This implies the existence of a high degree of culinary skill in the Chinese. Their modes of preparing food are thorough and various. There is no waste; everything is made to do as much duty as possible. What is left is the veriest trifling. The physical condition of the Chinese, as a rule, shows this. They are clearly kept on starvation allowances.

The Chinese are not extremely fastidious in regard to food; all is fish that comes to their net, and most things come there sooner or later. Certain disturbances of the human organization, due to eating diseased meat, are well recognized among the people, but it is considered better to eat the meat, the cheapness of which is certain, and run the risk of the consequences, which are not quite certain, than to buy dear meat, even with the assurance of no evil results. Indeed, the meat of animals which have died of ordinary ailments is rather dearer than that of those which have in an epidemic, such as pleuro-pneumonia. Another example of careful, calculating economy is the construction of the cooking pots and boilers, the bottoms of which are as thin as possible, that the contents may boil all the sooner, for fuel is scarce and dear, and consists generally of nothing but the stalks and roots of the crops, which make a rapid blaze and disappear. The business of gathering fuel is committed to children, for one who can do nothing else can at least pick up straws and leaves and weeds. In autumn and winter a vast army of fuel gatherers spread over the land. Boys ascend trees and beat them with clubs to shake all the leaves; the very straws get no time to show which way the wind blows before they are annexed by some collector.

Similarly professional manure collectors swarm over all the roads of the country. Chinese women carry this minute economy into their dress. Nothing comes amiss to them; if it is not used in one place it is in another, where it appears a thing of beauty. Foreign residents who gave their coat off clothing to Chinese may be assured the career of usefulness of these garments is at last about to commence. Chinese wheelbarrows squeak for want of a few drops of oil, but to people who have no nerves the squeak is cheaper than hot water, and so, as a rule, the people do not wash. The motto "Cheaper than dirt," which the soap dealer puts in his windows, could not be made intelligible to the Chinese. To them the average foreigners are mere soap wasters.

Scarcely any tool can be got ready made, it is so much cheaper to buy the parts and put them together for yourself, and as almost everybody takes this view, ready made tools are not to be got. Two rooms are dimly lighted with a single lamp dimly placed in a hole in the dividing wall. Chinese, in fact, seem to be capable of doing anything by means of almost nothing. They will give you an iron foundry on a minute scale of completeness in a back yard, and will make in an hour a cooking range, a strong and perfect draught, out of a pile of mud bricks, lasting indefinitely, operating perfectly and costing nothing. The old woman who in her last moments hobbled in order to die so as to avoid the expense of coffin bearers was Chinese. —North China Herald.

A Novel Clock.

Mr. C. J. Sampson, of Dover, formerly of Monson, has given some striking illustrations of the possibilities of slate in ornamental work. He has completed a clock set in an elaborately ornamented case twenty-one inches wide, twenty-seven inches high and six inches deep, all except the movement of which is made of slate from the Brownsville quarries. The face is slate lined with red satin. The hands and figures are also of the same material overlaid with gold leaf. At the moment of striking and at the end of every half hour a musical attachment is set in motion and plays a lively air. It is capable of dispensing four tunes. Upon the front or opening is represented an alcove or arched recess, in which Father Time may be seen reclining, with his scythe and glass at hand. In the rail and forming part of it, on the top, on the right and left are angelic figures, while the whole is surmounted by a harp. The front corners of the case show two human forms, and in the rear are two deer. Birds rest on the rail or fence at the front. —Lewiston Journal.

Danger in Cider.

Dr. Oliver, of Havre, advises people to be careful in drinking cider if they would avoid typhoid fever. French cider is made, as a rule, with stagnant water, the microbes in which do not perish during the fermentation. The fever germs thrive upon the juice or the apple. In proof of this Dr. Oliver offers the fact that typhoid is more prevalent in Normandy, the great cider making district, than in any other part of France. —Once a Week.

A Veteran's Appeal.

Applicant—Can you help an old soldier, mum?
Benevolent Lady—Poor fellow! Here's a dollar for you. Were you wounded?
Applicant (pocketing the bill)—No, mum, but I wuz 'mong th' missin' twice.
Benevolent Lady—How terrible! When was it?
Applicant—Jes' afore th' battles of Antietam an' th' Wilderness, mum.—New York News.

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What is

CASTORIA

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

C. C. FOWNING, Editor and Proprietor

AN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

The race after the World's Fair has brought on an educational campaign. Every device that ingenuity and imagination can contrive to impress the superiority of the respective claims of the great cities as the most desirable location has been pressed into the service; maps with circles that show population and industrial production; railway maps and steamboat maps; charts of air-lines by land and sea, have been lithographed, printed and scattered in profusion. And while these various maps are somewhat confusing, they are most decidedly instructive. And now comes the St. Louis Republic, with an illustrated map which shows at a glance, through St. Louis spectacles, the salient attributes and staples of the leading cities of the United States. According to the Republic, St. Louis possesses enterprise, commerce, manufactures; Chicago, wind, divorce, anarchists; Cincinnati, pork, music; Washington, politics, law, office-seekers; Philadelphia, bricks, lore, commerce; New York, dirt, stinky plutocrats; Boston, art, beans, culture; New Orleans, cotton, heat, yellow fever; San Francisco, gold, Chinese, fleas; Minneapolis, flour; St. Paul, ice palace, falls; Denver, scenery, loans, and Omaha, corn, live stock.

Senator Aldrich is another Republican who says that the party in Congress must promptly take hold of the question of tariff revision and do something to satisfy the demands of the people. He says the demand for revision is just as great now as ever, and the party cannot afford to disregard the wishes of a majority of the people. The Senator does not indicate what his idea of revision is, or how far he is prepared to go in response to the demand of a majority of the people, but the fact that he and other influential leaders of the Republican party recognize the necessity of meeting the question in a straightforward way and disposing of it is certainly reassuring. As we have already pointed out, however, there are still great difficulties to be encountered and overcome before an adjustment of this question is reached. Between the demand of New England manufacturers for free raw materials and that of Southern Republicans for the abolition of internal revenue taxes the work of tariff revision is likely to be an exceedingly laborious and perplexing question.

The lands ceded to the Government by the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, amounting to nearly 3,000,000 acres, and valued at not less than \$60,000,000, will be greatly to the advantage of the State. When thrown open to settlement these lands, partly covered with valuable pine forests and partly fine farming land, will be in active demand, and a considerable addition to the population of Minnesota will result. The treaty with the Indians was based on the principle of mutual interest, and all parties to it will be benefited.

The State Department is in receipt of an official letter from the Russian Government, offering a prize for the best essay on John Howard and his work on prison reform, the essay to be read before the Prison Reform Congress next year. A gold medal and 2,000 francs in silver will constitute the first prize. Three other medals will also be offered.

Governor Hill significantly reminds the Southerners that he cannot indulge in fulsome praise of the country because "I did not bring my encyclopedia with me." This is a cruel fling at Cleveland, and foreshadows a bitter fight for the Democratic nomination in 1892.

The Andrew Jackson League, of Chicago, nominates Chief Justice Fuller to lead the Democratic reform hope in 1892. But Melville is too shrewd to give up a life position for a passing glory of heading a political funeral.

The new States will all have universities within their limits except Montana, and that came near going Democratic. South Dakota has two institutions of good standing and is strongly Republican.

Corporal Tanner is bound to have the last word, even if it takes all Winter to close the debate.

Blaine and Conkling.

If men could mingle chivalry with their intellectual resentments and partisan encounters they would now recognize Mr. Blaine as a man rather than their size. Though most of our public men have had to encounter what Shakespeare calls a sea of trouble, Blaine has had a ferocity of persecution entirely out of keeping with his deserts. After Conkling's death there seemed to be no organic head to this hatred, which is clear proof that it was Conkling who stirred up nearly all the warfare against Blaine. Yet Conkling died, it is believed, with nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars of money and property. After Conkling's death the Presidency of the United States completely abandoned public life to make money. Blaine, with more longevity, did not grow weary of the public pursuit after he had been beaten for President. His heart was always more cheerful in the public avocation than Mr. Conkling's. It was the State of New York which best Mr. Blaine, and it was the dying animosity of Conkling's influence which turned the scale. In the ensuing campaign, though deprived of all political office and patronage, Mr. Blaine set the note of the campaign, elected the President, and rescued that office of which he had been unjustly deprived upon the death of President Garfield. Two years hence all the points which were ever made against Mr. Blaine will be so small that Diogenes with a lantern could hardly ascertain them. The same is the case with most of our campaign points made against everybody.—Gibb, in the Enquirer.

The Genoa Courier tells this: H. F. Dangberg planted 65 acres to potatoes this year, which will produce about 250 tons. The crop is carefully assorted and the small potatoes are fed to the hogs. Heretofore Mr. Dangberg has shipped a large portion of his potato crop to Omaha, Los Angeles and intervening points, but will probably find sale for his entire crop in Nevada this year.

SILVER AND GREENBACKS.

The proposition submitted to the recent convention of national bankers by Mr. St. John, of New York, to which we made extended reference at the time, for a retirement of the legal tender notes through additional coinage of silver, has been disapproved by a large majority of the executive council of the association to which the proposition was referred. The position of the council is that the retirement of the legal tender notes is a practical impossibility in the present condition of the public mind, and that an increased coinage of silver dollars at the present weight and fineness would be fraught with danger to our monetary system, and that to increase or retain taxation for the purpose of retiring the non-interest bearing debt, while the interest bearing debt remains, would not meet the approval of the public. The council expressed the belief that it would be desirable, if legal tender notes are retired and additional paper money is then considered advisable, that gold certificates should be issued upon the one hundred million dollars of gold now held as a fund for the redemption of legal tender notes, rather than to disburse the coin for additional silver certificates.

The conspicuously weak feature of Mr. St. John's plan was the proposal to retire the legal tender notes, because in the first place it is not necessary to an improvement in our currency system to do so, and in the second place the legal tender notes are a part of the circulation which costs the people nothing and is equally safe and serviceable with the other parts of the circulation. There is no good reason why the legal tender notes should be retired to give place to another form of currency to provide which would simply mean laying additional taxes upon the people. In this particular, therefore, the view of the Executive Council of the Bankers' Association is the correct view. But in all other respects the council was evidently dominated by the anti-silver sentiment. What is meant by danger to our monetary system, from increasing the issue of silver, is that it would endanger the stability of the gold standard. The obvious idea of these bankers is that if silver should be coined to the maximum amount now allowed by law the effect would be to expel gold from circulation and stimulate its export. In a word, that we should in time be brought to a suspension of gold payments and our whole monetary system be made to rest on a silver basis. This was the view before the present silver coinage law was passed, and experience has very thoroughly demonstrated that it was wholly erroneous. There has been no disturbance of the monetary system of the country in consequence of the issue of silver because the demands of the rapidly growing business of the country required this addition to the currency. Why may it not reasonably be supposed that the continued growth of the business of the country will absorb an increased issue of this form of currency?

The condition that confronts the country is this, that while there is a steadily expanding demand for money there is a steady contraction in consequence of the retirement of bank notes, and this contraction is likely to proceed more rapidly hereafter, unless Congress shall devise a plan, which is not probable, that will enable the banks to profitably issue notes. Something must be provided to take the place of these disappearing bank notes or our monetary system will indeed be in danger of serious disturbance, as well as our whole commercial system. The most practicable way, if not the only way, to prevent contraction of the money supply is to increase the volume of silver in the currency, either by additional coinage to an extent now provided for by law, or by the issue of certificates representing bullion in the Treasury. It is necessary to material progress and to the prosperity of the masses of the people that enterprise shall not be checked and curtailed by a contraction of the currency, and the next Congress will have no more important matter to consider than that of providing against any reduction in the volume of the currency. And so truthfully says the Omaha Bee of a late date.

CANADIAN RAILROADS.

Envoys Granted by the United States Government.

James O'Meara says, in the Overland Monthly: The Canadian Pacific railroad is encouraged and patronized now by many of the people of the United States. States yield to it all that is required, the General Government aids it by inaction. The road is subsisting upon the traffic of the United States. From the accretions of this traffic British steamships will be built, to lure and to wrest from the shipping of the United States the rich commerce of the Atlantic and the monopoly of the carrying trade of the Pacific. Dominion legislation and British capital and Imperial subsidies are to be the backing of this vast ocean commerce. In less than thirty years the United States, which received the English sparrow as a generous gift, and have found the bird to be a pest, will unquestionably learn that in admitting the Canadian Pacific to the advantages and privileges it now enjoys they have simply repeated the folly of the admission of the English sparrow.

With such manifest inequality of operating conditions, it is not possible for the American roads or the American steamship lines to compete with or contend against the Canadian road and the British steamships. The interstate commerce law forbids the American roads to "pool," or arrange among themselves the means by which to make successful contention and competition with the Canadian road, and the State taxation to which the American roads are subject, while the Canadian road is permitted free course untaxed, operates as an additional advantage to the latter. Practically, it is as though the American Government bound the arms of the American roads, and not only allowed free license to the Canadian road on American soil, but besides furnished it all the assistance required by it short of subsidy—which the Dominion plentifully supplies.

Rough on Riddleberger.

When Washington barkeepers sell whiskey which is three-quarters water, as they did at the Masonic Conclave, Riddleberger must think it high time to retire from politics.—Chicago Herald.

A CAPTIVATING PREACHER.

HE PERSUADES A MARRIED LADY TO RUN AWAY WITH HIM.

An Eight-Year-Old Girl Beats Her Way Across the Continent—Mills Sold.

Special to the Journal.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 25.—John Fessler left the city for Shenandoah this afternoon in search of his wife Annie, who disappeared from home last Saturday morning, presumably to join Thomas Gray, who left the day previous. This evening the city is full of the sensational doings of the guilty pair.

Mrs. Fessler is a handsome brunette of 30. She is a sister of the wife of George May, who is the son of Isaac May, the coal baron.

Gray is a local preacher and is well known to different congregations in the country districts, to whom he has preached the gospel. He is the father of three children, while Mrs. Fessler is the mother of four.

Gray made the acquaintance of Mrs. Fessler while canvassing for a book firm. He is not a handsome man, but through his smooth tongue and pious airs he soon ingratiated himself into Mrs. Fessler's confidence. The Fesslers lived in a double house, one side of which Gray rented. He has lived here since last Fall. This Spring Mrs. Fessler gave birth to a dead child, and rumor said that the preacher was its father. A committee of the United Brethren Church, of which the Fesslers were prominent members, instituted an investigation, and their findings were so important as to lead to a church trial. The most damning evidence was that of Mrs. David Searing, who testified that she had Mr. Fessler, who was a steward in the church, remark: "Gray is the father of the child." A carpenter named Gillingher, who had been employed in hanging shutters in Mr. Fessler's home, testified that Gray and Mrs. Fessler spent three hours together in the house.

The woman was given a chance to confess before the Church Council, but on refusing was expelled from the church.

A Young Traveler.

Special to the Journal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Lillie Kilsby, an eight-year-old child, arrived here on the overland train to-day from New York, having made the journey alone, and depending upon charitable passengers for meals. She carried a letter from the General Eastern Passenger Agent of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, commending her to the care of the conductors along the route. No one met her here, and she was taken in charge by Police Sergeant Kavanagh, who found her wandering about the ferry.

Outlaws in Possession.

Special to the Journal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 25.—A dispatch from Pineville says the forces of County Judge Lewis yesterday left the Court House early in the morning to make an assault on outlaw Howard's camp. Howard's forces moved around their flank, got into town, took possession of the Court House and are holding the town. Judge Lewis' party, it is expected, will make an effort to recapture the town, when a bloody battle is looked for.

The Nation Still Getting Rich.

Special to the Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Now that the Sinking Fund requirements for the fiscal year have been met by the purchase of bonds to date, the sole purpose of future bond purchases will be to prevent an undue increase in the surplus, which now amounts to \$45,345,000. Receipts so far this month aggregate nearly \$37,000,000, making a net gain over expenditures of \$10,000,000 for the month.

Syndicates Buying Flour Mills.

Special to the Journal.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 25.—It is asserted that the great Washburn flouring mill has been sold to a New York syndicate, and that part of the stock will be sold in England, the transfer to be made next September. Washburn admits that a deal is pending. It is reported from London that the deal for the sale of the Pittsburg mills has fallen through.

Our Splendid Jury System.

Special to the Journal.

SALINAS, Cal. Oct. 25.—The Jury in the case of Newton Asbell, on trial for the murder of J. C. Beardon and John McArthur in September, 1887, were discharged to-day, being unable to agree after nineteen hours' deliberation. This is the fourth trial of the case. It is understood that at one time the jury stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal.

Costly Washouts.

Special to the Journal.

OROVILLE, Cal., Oct. 25.—The recent rains caused a rise in the river which washed away the head dams, sub-flumes and a portion of the main flume of the Golden Gate river mine, and debris now lines the river banks for many miles below. It is estimated the loss to the company will be \$50,000.

Railroad Collision.

Special to the Journal.

NORTH VERMONT, Ind., Oct. 25.—This evening the fast mail collided with a passenger train from Cincinnati at Holton, fourteen miles east of here. Both engines were demolished. One passenger received scalp wounds, but they were not dangerous. The others escaped without injury.

Department Estimates.

Special to the Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—It is stated that the estimates of the State Department for 1890-91 will be about the same as last year. Several Consuls will be recommended for an increase of salary.

SAMOANS FIGHTING AGAIN.

GOVERNOR PENNOYER VIGOROUSLY ASSAILS SENATOR DOLPH.

Nothing Startling Developed in the Cronin Case—Cabinet Meeting.

Special to the Journal.

SENEY, N. S. W., Oct. 25.—Advises received from Apia, under date of the 15th instant, state that a battle was reported on the island of Savai, between the forces of Malietoa and Tamasese. Three hundred men were engaged on each side. Several were killed and a number wounded. Which party won the victory is not known.

LATER.—The cable dispatch from Sydney concerning the reported engagement between the forces of Malietoa and Tamasese was shown to a State Department official. He said the importance of the report was modified by relation to the importance of foreign interests in Savai. In any event the report, if true, demonstrated that Malietoa and Tamasese were not dwelling together in such harmonious relations as had been stated in recent accounts. The Department had no information on the subject whatever. He stated that there were no American interests at all on the island of Savai, and that those of England and Germany were inconsiderable compared to those of the island upon which Apia is situated.

A Sad Case.

Special to the Journal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Flora Mackey, 28 years old, the alleged wife of a "longshoreman," yesterday drank sufficient Paris green in a glass of beer to kill half a dozen men, in her miserable apartments at No. 40 Madison street. When Detective Mulvaney found the woman kneeling before her six-year-old girl begging the child's forgiveness. She told the detective she was tired of living and wanted to die. He, however, gave her an emetic and sent her to Chambers-street Hospital, where she is expected to recover.

Detective Mullen then questioned Mrs. Mackey's little six-year-old girl about her mother, and from her and other sources found that the woman's mother is well-to-do and owns property in Roosevelt street. Eight years ago she married Henry McCann, Captain of a coasting vessel, and the child is his. They quarreled last Fall and separated. Whether or not there was a divorce is not known, but each married again—Flora to a coal-heaver, once employed on her husband's vessel, by the name of Mackey. Mackey has not been about the house in Madison street for some time. Mrs. Mackey's mother turned her back on her daughter since her second marriage. The rent was due; there was no money, and the woman grew desperate. She mixed Paris green in a glass of beer and prepared to drink it. Her little daughter appealed to her:

"Don't, mamma! It will kill you!" she said.

But the mother drank it down. The screams of the child aroused the neighbors, who sent for the police.

Testimony in the Cronin Case.

Special to the Journal.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—At the afternoon session of the Cronin case the stomach and some of the contents were exhibited, and Dr. Egbert said Cronin was killed within three hours after having eaten. In his cross-examination Dr. Egbert stated that none of the wounds were such as would necessarily cause death. The question was put to the Doctor: "Is it not true that the physicians found no evidences in that body that were certain and conclusive of the form of death?" Dr. Egbert replied: "That is true." The Doctor was of the opinion that death had occurred through excessive loss of blood, but said there was no certainty of it. Dr. Perkins, who assisted in the post mortem, thought that death resulted from concussion of the brain.

The Pennoyer-Dolph Controversy.

Special to the Journal.

PORTLAND, Oct. 25.—Governor Pennoyer replied to to-morrow's Oregonian to Senator Dolph's strictures on his advocacy of a portage instead of a boat railroad at the Dalles of the Columbia. The Governor charges Dolph with being six years in Congress without securing a dollar's appropriation for opening the river at that point, and with now asking for money for an impracticable scheme. He denounces the Senator's bill for coast defenses, declares there is no danger of a foreign war, and that modern explosives have rendered such defenses worthless.

Cabinet Deliberations.

Special to the Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—It is said the principal topic of discussion at to-day's Cabinet meeting was the method of arranging the leading issues of the day in the forthcoming reports to Congress.

Secretary Windom remained after the meeting and took luncheon with the President, which fact gave rise to a report that the tariff and financial policies of the Administration were under consideration.

A Stevedore Banker Falls.

Special to the Journal.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 25.—The private car of Rev. J. W. Powell at Fostoria, Ohio, closed its doors to-day. The depositors are mostly merchants. The assets are \$25,000. The liabilities exceed that amount.

New York Wins.

Special to the Journal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—In the world's championship game to-day New York won: score—New York 2, Brooklyn 1.

DUBLIN SOCIETY SCANDAL.

THE PRINCE OF WALES REAPING A LARGE CROP OF WILD OATS.

Senator Riddleberger Distinguishes Himself by Getting Fall of Bourbon Whisky.

Special to the Journal.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—Certain dovesots in this city are flattered by strange news which gained currency to-day. It is a notable domestic scandal, which amounts to a charge of bigamy. The persons concerned are leaders in the society of the Irish capital, and they have attended all the receptions at the castle during the incumbency of Lord Londonderry. The lady is the person principally involved. It is understood that her husband is coming from abroad to claim her. Professional circles will be especially interested in the scandal. It is reported that not only will a civil action be taken by a solicitor, but that criminal proceedings will be instituted by the police.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness Being Fetched for the Indiscretions of His Youth.

Special to the Journal.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—There seems to be some grounds for the alarming reports that are being circulated regarding the health of the Prince of Wales, who is shortly going to Egypt for a long holiday. If all that is reported is true, the Prince is suffering from gout in the head, varicose veins and diseased kidneys, and has failed entirely to derive the benefit he has usually found in his annual Summer trip to the continent. He is also said to take a rather desponding view of his health prospects and to have stated that he will never be well again. It is a long time since the Heir Apparent looked a healthy man—indeed none of the royal family have the appearance of genuine health.

Church Resolutions.

Special to the Journal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 25.—The last day of the National Convention of the Church of Christ was occupied by the General Missionary Association, mostly in receiving and dismissing the reports of committees.

Among the recommendations of committees occurred in by the Convention were those to appoint a committee on conference on union with the Free Baptists; in favor of co-operation with other societies in the publication of a missionary paper; to fix a second Lord's Day in January of each year, as an offering day for the General Missionary Fund, and a First Lord's Day in December as a children's offering.

Des Moines, Iowa, was selected as the place of meeting next year.

T. W. Phillips, of New Castle, Pa., was elected President for the ensuing year.

An Important Invention for Builders of Naval Vessels.

Special to the Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—A new automatic appliance has been perfected for attachment to the boilers of naval vessels, by which it is said a decided increase in the generating capacity can be secured, and it is hoped our new cruisers by its use may be made to show a greater speed. It is understood that the Scott works at San Francisco decided to have the invention applied to the boilers of the San Francisco, which is now under construction by them, and probably also the boilers of the Charleston, which in her official trials proved to be deficient in horse-power to the extent of calling for about \$20,000 penalty against the builders.

Too Fall For Utterance.

Special to the Journal.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 25.—Ex-United States Senator Riddleberger and ex-Governor W. E. Cameron were present at the old Market Hall here last night to address an anti-Mahonite meeting. The immense hall was packed to overflowing, the majority of those in attendance being Democrats. Both gentlemen made their appearance, but they failed to enlighten their audience on the issues of the canvass, for both were visibly "indisposed," and the meeting soon dissolved, the band playing "We've all been there before, many a time."

Sarah Althea Again.

Special to the Journal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—In the case of Sarah Althea Sharon against Fred W. Sharon, executor of the estate of Wm. Sharon, deceased, Judge Shafter recently granted a new trial. Under the decision of the Supreme Court to-day the motion in the case for a new trial was withdrawn. The defendant was granted leave to file a supplemental answer, and a motion to relax costs was submitted on briefs to be filed.

Deadly Dynamite.

Special to the Journal.

FRANKLIN, Penn., Oct. 25.—A number of school children found a bomb loaded with dynamite near the school house on the Galloway farm to-day. While attempting to open it with a knife it exploded. Two of the children were fatally hurt and eight others are in a serious condition.

The "He-Made-A Motion" Plea.

Special to the Journal.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—In the preliminary examination of Chambers, for killing Bowman, to-day, two witnesses testified that Bowman made a motion as if to draw a pistol before Chambers fired the fatal shot.

The All-Americans Dined.

Special to the Journal.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 25.—An elaborate reception was given the All-American delegates here this evening. At 11 o'clock they started for St. Louis City.

JOHN SUNDERLAND.



John Sunderland,
DEALER IN MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING,

And Gents' Furnishing Goods.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN

Fine French

FLANNELS,

Beautiful Striped Designs.

The Finest Shirts ever offered for sale in the town.

IMPORTED

Oxfords and Cheviots,

A Very Large Variety of Patterns. These Goods will be Very Popular for This Spring and Summer.

Silk Shirts in Stripes and Plaids,

HANDSOME COLORINGS AND DESIGNS

CUFFS, COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS

Silk and Viana Underwear.

The Finest Assortment of NECK WEAR on the Coast.

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

In Ladies', Misses', and Children's.

Men's Fine Hand-sewed

Kangaroo and French Calf,

In Every Width from A to EE.

All will be sold at New York Prices.

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RENO'S ATTRACTION.

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Dry Goods, Cloak and Carpet Store.

LARGEST STOCK,

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ONE PRICE TO ALL.

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Iron Water, from Stockton, Cal.

And Idaho Mineral Water and Ginger Ale from Idaho Soda Springs.

I also handle Sierra Beer from Boca, Cal., exclusively. Trade and Families supplied. Good delivered free of charge in town.

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Shelf Hardware, Bar Iron, Barbed Wire,

Steel, Cumberland Coal, Lime, Plaster, Cement,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Buckeye And all Other Kinds of Machine Extras a

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